

JAKLEWICZ, Hanna

Psychiatric and social conditioning in juvenile crimes.  
Neurol.neurochir. Psychiat. Pol. 14 no. 2:303-307 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychicznych AM w Gdansku (Kierownik:  
prof. dr T.Bilikiewicz).

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001**

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2

• 1. Pánkó György - Pécsi Egyetem Általános Mérnöki és Kémiai Karának tanárja, Dr. B. M. I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

JAKLEWICZ, Przemyslaw, mgr inz.; KUPRAS, Krystyn, mgr inz.

Designing ship's coordinate lines by means of electronic computers. Bud  
okretowe Warszawa 8 no.3:81-85 Mr '63.

1. Centralne Biuro Konstrukcji Okretowych Nr 1, Gdansk.

JAKLIC, OTMAR

YUGOSLAVIA/Engineering - Electric Power Apr/May 49  
Stations  
Construction

"Hydromechanical Equipment of Pillar-Type Electric  
Power Stations," Otmar Jaklic, Engr Maribor 41 pp

"Elektrotehnicki vesnik" No 4/5

Pillar-type power-station construction is becoming  
more common, and hydromechanical equipment must be  
made to conform with it. Describes equipment of  
"Mariborski otok" station in some detail, with  
examples of cooperation received from various  
enterprises in manufacture of large machine elements.  
Includes twelve illustrations.

150T26

JAKLINSKI, Adam

Natural death or death by injury of shock susceptible body parts.  
Arch.med.sad., Warszawa 6:79-81 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik: prof.  
dr. W. Dzulynski.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES

heart region after accid. fract. of ribs & sternum,  
causing sudden death, medicolegal determ. by post-  
mortem exam.)

(DEATH, SUDDEN,

caused by trauma of heart region after accid. fract.  
of ribs & sternum, medicolegal determ. by post-mortem  
exam.)

(ACCIDENTS

fract. of ribs & sternum causing inj. of heart region  
& sudden death, medicolegal determ. of cause of death)

JAKLINSKI, Adam.

An unusual case of traumatic gangrene of the lungs. Arch.med.  
sad., Warszawa 6:82-86 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik:  
prof. dr W. Dzulynski.

(LUNGS, gangrene

caused by inj., fatal, post-mortem determ. of cause  
of death, medicolegal aspect)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,

lungs causing gangrene & death, post-mortem determ.  
medicolegal aspects)

(GANGRENE,

lungw, caused by inj, fatal, post-mortem determ. of  
cause of death, medicolegal aspects.)

GERKOWICZ, T.; JAKLINSKI, A.

Case of endomyocardial fibroelastosis. Pediat. polska 31 no.4:  
445-448 Apr 56.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dziesci A.M. w Lublinie. Kier.: doc. dr. med.  
W. Klepacki i z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M. w Lublinie Kier.:  
prof. dr. med. W. Dzulynski, Lublin, Staszica 11, Klin. Ped.  
(CARDIAC ENLARGEMENT, in infant and child,  
endocardial fibroelastosis (Pol))

JAKLINSKI, Andrzej, doc. dr.; ERYC, Stanislaw

Evaluation of sequelae of injury in deformative fibrous bone degeneration (Paget's osteitis deformans). Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.3:108-110 18 Ja '65

1. Z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie  
(Kierownik: doc. dr. A. Jaklinski) i Zakladu Radiologii  
Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. K. Skorzynski).

POLAND

JAKLINSKI, Andrzej, Department of Legal Medicine (Zaklad Medyczny Radowej), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. W. DZULYNSKI)

"Experimental Studies on Cerebrospinal Fluid Chlorides Concentration in Post-Mortem Examinations."

Warszaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 39, 24 Sep 52,  
pp 1499-1502.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] CSF from terminal and large reservoir were studied by Mohr method for chloride ion concentration 2-96 hours after death on 52 bodies. Correlation coefficient of  $r=0.26$  established for large, and none for terminal reservoir CSF. Test cannot be used to establish time of death. Of 10 references, 6 are in the English, 4 in the German, and 2 in the Polish language.

1/1

WILKOWSKI, Andrzej - 1971, 06/07

A case of strychnine poisoning in a hamster. Author: Wilkowski.  
Fol. 38 no. 1 (1963), p. 371.

1. W. Wilkowski (Instytut Siedowej Karmy i Nauki Weterynaryjnej  
(biurownik: prof. dr. hab. M. Tarczynski); Instytut Farmakologii  
Działu Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie; Wydział Farmaceutyczny  
A. Cesala).

JAKLOVA, Stanislava, inz.

Blast furnace operation control by measurement of pressure differences. Hut listy 19 no. 4: 268-271 Ap '64.

1. Research and Testing Institute, Nova hut Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava-Kuncice.

JAKLOVESKY, A.

Results obtained with a new anti-diarrhoeic dietetic product,  
cellulose-lignin powder. Romanian M. Rev. 3 no.4:30-32 O-D '59.

1. Department of Paediatrics of the Unified District Hospital in  
Oradea.

(DIARRHEA, in inf. & childh.)  
(LIGNIN, therapy)  
(CELLULOSE, therapy)

XINDA - 2  
.....(1. ....); Given Name

Country: Romania

Academic Degrees: Dr.

Affiliation: \*)

Sources: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parasitologia, Endocrinologie, No 3,  
May-Jun 61, pp 251-162.

Date: "Data Concerning the Appearance of Resistance to Chloramphenicol  
of Some Dr. Flexneri Strains and the Testing of Their Immuno-  
genicity."

Co-authors:

HADNAY, C., Dr.  
JAKÓ/SCHY, A., Dr.

\*) Work performed at Clinic No 2 of Tg. Mures/and at the Laboratory  
of the Odorhei Regional Sanepid (Laboratorul Sanepidului  
Național Odorhei).

JAKLOVSZKY, Alfons

Notes on catamnesis of cases of Bouillaud-Gokolski's rheumatism hospitalized  
in the children's clinic of Odorhei between 1950-1955. Probl. reumat.,  
Bucur. no.5:127-129 1958.

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE

evolution & results of ther. in child. of Odorhei, Rumania)

JANOWICZ, DAZIMIERZ.

Obsluga radiotelefonu i echosondy. Warszawa, Wydawn. Komunikacyjne,  
1954. 81 p. (Poradnik rybaka morskiego, zesz. 8)

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

JAKO, E.

H

47. The first harvester-thresher (combine) produced in Hungary, by U. Jako - Foddermeles Industrial Organization - Vol. IV No 6 pp. 1-4 July 1950

In celebration of May 1st the workers of the U. Jako Hungarian Agricultural Machine Factory (MAG) started to turn out the first Hungarian combine one and a half months earlier than the date originally set; this task was successfully fulfilled. The desire of the workers to serve socialist agriculture, the excellent teamwork of the various units made possible the first sample combine to be completed ahead of schedule. The introduction in agriculture of this machine will have far-reaching effects. The combine will afford great economy in harvesting and threshing and is indispensable for large scale agriculture. Only two persons are required to operate the combine. As an important advantage of this type over those built in the past it should be mentioned that the cutting mechanism is mounted in front of the machine and all other working parts are assembled within the working width of the cutting mechanism. This enables the combine to start harvesting without any preliminary cutting. In designing speed consideration was paid to keeping the weight of the thresher mechanism down, bearing in mind that the combine must also perform on loose soil. The cutting mechanism is constructed to ensure an even cutting of the crop.

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JAKO, F.

H  
MEZOGAZDASGI IPAR -- AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY  
Vol. IV -- 1950  
No. 9, Sept.

31

F. John

617111

Building and equipping stories

pp. 17-19

AIR SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

"Tej és tejtermékek, hal, húsznos elővág és lattyad, hutes és jeggyartás.  
00sszelltottak: János Frigyes et al.) Kereskedelmi Szakkönyv- és Lekikcio.  
128 p. (Kereskedelmi erüismeret) (Milk and dairy products, fish, useful  
game and game products, refrigeration, and the production of ice; a hand-  
book on properties and methods).

SQ: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

MISSURA, Tibor, dr.; JAKO, Geza

Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann sarcoidosis of the upper respiratory tract. Orv. hetil. 96 no.20:556-557 15 May 55.

1. A Peterfy Sandor-utcai korhaz-Rendelo (igazgato-Lendvai, Jozsef dr.) Ful- orr- gegeosztalyanak (foorvom: Fleischmann, Laszlo, az Orvostudomanyok Doktora) kozlemenye.  
(SARCOIDOSIS,  
nose.)  
(NASAL CAVITY, diseases,  
sarcoidosis,)

SZMUK, Imre, dr.; BACH, Imre, dr.; DANZIGER, Laazlo, dr.; FEKETE, Balazs, dr.;  
FLEISCHMANN, Laszlo, dr.; JAKO, Gaze, dr.; MISSURA, Tibor, dr.;  
POPPER, Szuzsanna, dr.; SZABADOS, Daisy, dr.

Use of radioiodine in localization of inflamed regions (foci,  
abscesses). Orv. hetil. 97 no.34:949-951 19 Aug 56.

1. A Fovarosi Peterfy Sandor u. Korhazrendelo (igazgato:  
Lendvai, Jozsef, dr.) kozlemenye.

(BRAIN, abscess

exper., localization with radioiodine in dogs (Hun))  
(IODINE, radioactive

in localization of exper. brain abscesses in dogs (Hun))

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

BANYASZ, T.; JAKO, J.; HORVATTH, I.

On the effect of treatment with butylbiguanide on the liver  
function. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 21 no.3:257-262 '65.

1. II. Medizinische Abteilung und Zentrallaboratorium des  
Bajcsy-Zsilinszky-Krankenhauses, Budapest. Submitted November  
16, 1964.

HUNGARY

KOCSIS, Gyorgy; JAKO, Janos; Clinic of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases of the Medical University (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Bőr- és Nemibeteg Klinikaja), Szeged.

"Continuous Electrophoresis."

Budapest, Kísérletes Orvostudomány, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 62,  
pp 535-544.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Modern protein research obtained many of its results by means of continuous electrophoresis. The method and the results are briefly reviewed. The authors describe their Grassmann-type apparatus, built in 1959. They also summarize their results which were obtained in experiments designed to establish their method and to reproduce data already published. (81 references, predominantly Western.)

L  
1/1

YAKO

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Processing of Naturally H  
Deposited Solid Fuels.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 75186.

Author : Yako, Takach, Vosatko.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Experiments in Preparing Coke From Non-Coking  
Coals in Hungary.

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz., 1957, 2, No 6, 299-303,  
Diskus, 303.

Abstract: Results are reported on the preliminary experiments that were carried out in chamber furnaces (Didje's type) for producing coke from native brown coals. The experiments were varied: briquetting prior to coking, coking followed by briquetting and also repeated coking.

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Card 1/2

AUTHOR: Jako, Ludwig

SOV/68-59-5-24/25

TITLE: The Use of Coal Briquettes in Coking Charges  
(Primeneniye ugol'nykh briketov v shikhite dlya  
koksovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 62-63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Abstracted from: Koks-Smola-Gaz, 1958, Nr 2  
(Polish journal).  
Abstracted by V.F. Sakhnenko.

Card 1/1

2. J... .

"Development and Tasks of the Innovator Movement in the Building Industry." p. 4  
"The Building of the People's Stadium Starts with Innovations." p. 5  
"Innovators for 120,000 Dwellings." p. 7  
"Conference of Innovators in the Building Industry at Mátéváros." p. 8  
"A Criticism of the Innovator Movement in the Current Factory in Debrecen." p. 9  
"Sheet Clippings in Electrical Engineering." p. 9  
"The Electricians Discussed their Innovation Problems." p. 10  
"New Hungarian Machines of the Building Industry Constructed Through Innovations." p. 10  
"Our Miners Following Comrade Rakosi's Teaching." p. 11  
"Results of Metallurgical Innovators in the First Quarter of the Year." p. 11  
"The Stakhanovite Innovator of the Csiszológep Factory." p. 11  
"Innovation Tasks in the Mechanization of Agriculture." p. 12  
"The Innovators Became the Representatives of our Working Peasants." p. 12  
"Istvan Machovits, a Kossuth Prize-Winning Innovator." p. 13  
"Andor Budincsevics, a Kossuth Prize-winning Innovator." p. 13  
"Stakhanovites of the Turners' Contest." p. 13  
"The Innovator Movement in Poland." p. 14  
"Soviet Building Constructions." p. 15  
"Assembly Line Production in the Building Industry." p. 15  
"A Soviet Turner as an Innovator." p. 15  
(Ujitol Lanja. Vol. 5, no. 8 Apr. 1953 Budapest.)

Vol. 2, no. 9

SO: Monthly List of East European Accesions./Library of Congress, Sept 1953, Uncl.

JAKOB, Gaon, d-r

Use of soluble antigen prepared from domestic strains of Rickettsia prowazekii in laboratory diagnosis of typhus. Med. arh., Sarajevo 13 no.1:31-42 Ja-F '59.

1. Epidemioloski institut Med. fakulteta u Sarajevu, sef: prof. d-r M. Aranicki.

(TYPHUS diag.)  
(ANTIGENS)

ARANICKI, Milos; JAKOB, Gaon; SUSTELV, E.

Recent epidemiology studies on endemic nephropathies in People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Med. arh. 15 no.3:99-130 My-Je '61.

1. Epidemiolski institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef: prof. dr Milos Aranicki) Centralni higijenski zavod u Sarajevu (Direktor: dr Ante Jannicki).  
(KIDNEY DISEASES epidemiol)

GOMORI, Pal; NAGY, Zoltan; JAKOB, Imre; VOJDA, Vera

On some problems related to the investigation of renal circulation.  
Biol orv kozl MTA 11 no.4:383-396 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikaja.  
(KIDNEYS)

H/502/62/031/001/001/002  
D409/D301

AUTHORS: Bánkóvi, Gy., Sarkadi, K., Horváth, J. and Jakob, K.  
TITLE: The design and evaluation of diesel-oil desulphurization experiments by mathematical-statistical methods  
SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 31, no. 1-3, 1962, 23-30

TEXT: The High-Pressure Research Institute in Budapest - Pétfürdő is conducting research on hydrorefining of sulphur-rich diesel-oil cuts obtained from Soviet crude. To facilitate the tedious experiments, the mathematical-statistical method of so-called factorial experiments with partial repetition was used and is described in this article. This widely used method was slightly modified to meet the requirements of experiments aimed at determining the influence of operating conditions on the efficiency of the hydrorefining process. The test results can generally be formulated

$$z = f(u, v, x, y) + \varepsilon_{u, v, x, y}$$

Card 1/3

H/502/62/031/001/001/002  
D409/D301

The design and evaluation ...

where  $f(u, v, x, y)$  is the systematic influence of operating conditions (pressure, temperature, space velocity, and gas-to-product ratio), and  $\varepsilon_{u, v, x, y}$  are random variables with expectation zero. Using this mathematical model and some simplifying assumptions (neglect of higher-order interactions), it was possible to reduce hydro-refining experiments from 81, i.e. all possible combinations of the four factors in three levels, to only 36 at an estimated error (block design) of  $\pm 4 - 5\%$ . The hydrorefining tests proper were performed in a 200 ml laboratory-scale and a 400 l semi-production scale reactor. It was found that the desulphurization efficiency could be increased by raising the reaction temperature (to 360 - 390°C) or pressure, and reducing the space velocity. An optimum desulphurization degree was attained at a gas-to-product ratio of 500  $\text{Nm}^3/\text{m}^3$ . There are 2 figures and 1 table. The English-language references are: O. Kempthorne: The Design and Analysis of Experiments. (Wiley, New York) 1952; D.J. Finney: An Introduction to the Theory of Experimental Design. (The University of Chicago Press) 1960; K.A. Brownlee: Industrial Experimentation. 1947.

Card 2/3

KUCHAR, Lumir, inz., C.Sc.; BLAHOZ, Otakar, inz.; JANOB, Miloslav, inz.

Corrosion of materials in the barite furnace, Sbornik skol ban & no. 3:313-319 '62.

l. Odborni asistenti katedry nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

JAKOB, Miloslav, Inz.; JAKOHOVA, Anna, Inz.

Methods of corrosion measurement of the glued metal joints.  
Sbornik skol ban 8 no.3:321-327 '62.

1. Odborný asistent katedry nauky o kovoch, Vysoka škola banská,  
Ostrava (for Jakob).

KUCHAR, Lumir, inz., C.Sc.; JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.

Practical use of mathematical curve analysis of aluminum alloy metallographic diagrams. Sbor VSEB Ostrava 8 No.5:545-558 '62.

1. Katedra nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banská,

JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.; OPLEROVA, Ludmila

Hardening of leather shape-kives. Sbor VSB Ostrava 8 no.5:589-  
600 '52.

1. Katedra nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

JAKOB, M., inz.

Formation and development of fatigue cracks. Sbor VSB  
Ostrava 9 no.3:365-377 '63.

1. Katedra nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

TEINDL, J., prof., inz., DrSc.; KUBÁK, L., inz., CSc.; JAKOB, M., inz.

Causes of enamel chipping in cast-iron castings. Spor  
VSB Ostrava 9 no.3:453-466 '63.

1. Katedra nauky o kovach a tepelnemu zpracovani, Vysocka  
skola banská, Ostrava.
2. Clen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for  
Teindl).

JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.

Methods of determining fatigue cracks. Sbor VŠB Ostrava 10 no.3:  
395-402 '64.

1. Chair of Metal Science of the Higher School of Mining,  
Ostrava. Submitted June 20, 1963.

JAKO, Peter, dr.

Hemangiomatosis and dyschondroplasia (Maffucci's syndrome).  
Orv. hetil. 106 no.37:1759-1760 12 8'65.

1. Orszagos Testnevelesi es Sportegeszsegugyi Intezet, Belosztaly  
(foorvost: Lang, Istvan, dr.).

BIRO, Andras, dr.; LOVINCZ, Lajos, dr.; JAKOB, Ilona, technikai munkatanya.

Our experiences with blood and fluid infusion through the  
subclavian vein. Orv. hetil. 105. no. 6265-266 - 9. Febr.

1. Baraolti Egyesitett Korhaz Sebeszeti Osztaly (Roman Nepkortar-  
sasag, Brasov tartomany).

\*

IANCU, A.; JAKOB, S.; DIVIN,M.; IANCU,A.,Jr.; SURJANI,T.; VLADUTIU,V.

The EEG in pediatric dystrophy. Cesk. pediat. 19 no.6t528-529  
Je'64.

1. Detska klinika university v Kluzi (prednosta: prof. dr. A.  
Iancu); Neurochirurgicka nemocnice v Kluzi (reditel: dr. S.Jakob).

*Reduction of compounds of hexavalent molybdenum by hydrazine.* W. F. Jasku AND W. Kozlowski. Roczniki Chem. 9, 667-75 (675 German) (1929). In the lig. of  $N_2H_4$  on compds of  $Mo^{VI}$   $N_2H_4$  is oxidized practically completely to  $N_2$ .  $N_2H_4$  under the best conditions (high acid concn. and high temp.) reduces  $Mo^{VI}$  only to  $Mo^{V}$ . Thus,  $N_2H_4$  is a suitable reducing agent for prepn of  $Mo^{V}$  compds. Compds. contg.  $Mo^{VI}$  and  $Mo^{V}$  as oxidation reduction complexes were used for partial reduc-

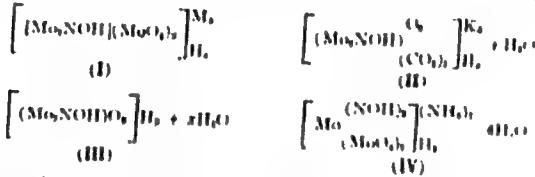
tion of the molybdates. The complex anions of these compds are formed only in weakly acid solns., molybdenum blue being obtained in stronger acid solns., while in strong acid concns. the reduction of  $Mo^{VI}$  to  $Mo^{V}$  takes place directly without the formation of the oxidation-reduction complexes as intermediate products. Ammonium paramolybdate (14 g) was dissolved in 170 cc.  $H_2O$ , acidified with 3 cc.  $AcOH$  (30%), 2 g hydrazine sulfate in 100 cc.  $H_2O$  was added and the soln. heated slowly to boiling until  $N_2$  evolution had ceased.  $NH_4Cl$  (2 g) was added to the hot soln., the ppt. was filtered and 3 g.  $NH_4Cl$  more was added at 40°. Crystals septd. after 4-6 days were recovered

from alc. giving a red brown salt,  $\left[ \begin{array}{c} Mo^{VI} \\ | \\ Mo(O) \\ | \\ Mo^{V} \\ | \\ (OH)_4 \end{array} \right] NH_4$ . In an analogous way the corresponding Ba salt (+ 2H<sub>2</sub>O) was obtained as a brown ppt. less soln. in H<sub>2</sub>O than the  $NH_4$  salt.

Received: V. Kudryavtsev

ASD-SEA-METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

**Compounds of hexavalent molybdenum with hydroxylamine.** W. B. JACK and R. JERZYKOWSKI *Kwart. Chem.* 11, 229 (1947); German 222,012 (1941).—Heide and Hoffmann's compds. (*Z. anorg. allg. Chem.* 12, 277 (1860)) prepd. by heating a molybdate with  $\text{NH}_3\text{OH} \cdot \text{HCl}$  do not contain Mo of a lower valency, as some authors state, but their reducing properties and color must be ascribed to the combined  $\text{NH}_3\text{OH}$ . Analyses show that the salts have the general formula  $\text{I}$ , where all Mo atoms are hexavalent. Reduction of these salts by the iodometric method or with  $\text{NH}_3\text{Ag}$  soln gave inconclusive results.  $\text{NH}_3\text{OH}$  in the salts of this type was shed by decomps. of I in a 10%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  soln with 1% ferric alum at the boiling temp. in a  $\text{CO}_2$ -acetone. The K salt crystallizes with  $1\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , is a brown red microcryst. powder, probably triclinic, slightly sol. in water, sol. in dilute  $\text{AcOH}$ , is sol. in strong acids with decomps. and has a color varying with the strength of the acid; it is sol. in weak alkalies and alkali metal carbonates under decomps. It loses  $1\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at  $100^\circ$ , without any change in the chem. character of the salt. The  $\text{Na}$  salt resembles the K salt. The Ba salt is monocrys. The Na salt (with  $1\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) is prepd. from the Ba salt by interaction with  $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4$  in 1% AcOH mono- or triclinic brownish red crystals, very sol. in water, insol. in  $\text{EtOH}$  and acetone.



By treatment of the K salt of this series with  $KHCO_3$ , the compound II is formed, which is a

treated with dil. acids liberates  $\text{O}_2$  and gives the free acid III. The anion  $\text{Mo}^{6+}\text{OH}_2^-$  of this hydroxylaminomolybdate acid gives with alkalies deep red salt-solns, with acids intensely colored complex compds. The group contains the 10 valent nucleus  $\text{Mo}=\text{NOH}$ . Oxidation of the hydroxylamine in this compd. with  $\text{NH}_4\text{AgOH}$  is possible only in the presence of a strong base; after decompg. of the complex, oxidation to acidic valence yields  $\text{NO}$  as a by product. The  $\text{NH}_4^+$  salt (IV) of a polyhydroxylamine compd. is described. The compd. of other compds. such as hydroxylamine, also of that described by Cametti (C. I. 22, 1022, 24, 3720) is doubtful. Theoretically  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  acts upon molybdate acid ions as follows: Polyhydroxylamine complexes are, as combinations of the oxidizer ( $\text{Mo}^{6+}$ ) and the reduct. ( $2\text{NOH}^-$ ), an initial stage in the reduction. The true reduction process, however, takes place in the complex itself as a result of the deformation of the electronic orbits which combine the oxidizer with the reducing. Thus in the polyhydroxylamine complex the  $\text{Mo}^{6+}$  ions are transformed into  $\text{Mo}^{4+}$  and the  $\text{NOH}^-$  ions into  $\text{NOH}$ . This deformation process is illustrated by electron models. In the case of Heide-Hoffmann's salt, which is an oxidation product of less valent  $\text{Mo}=\text{NOH}$  compds., the central Mo atoms are bivalent, but the nonpolar  $\text{NOH}$  group causes also a deformation of the electronic orbits, and hence both terminal  $\text{Mo}^{4+}$  ions assume an lone structure of a lower valency.

J. Winkler et al.

CA

Quadrivalent molybdenum. I. Synthesis of complex cyanides. Wirkus, P.

JAKOB AND EUGENIUSZ TURKOWICZ. Roczniki Chem 11, 590-76(1937) in English (1931). -The formation of  $K_2Mo(OH)_4(CN)_4$ , according to Bucknall and Wheland (C. A. 22, 921) is attended by a decompr. of  $Mo^{VI}$  to  $Mo^{VII}$  and  $Mo^{IV}$ , only the latter combines with KCN. To Klawon's salt,  $(NH_4)_2Mo(OCl)_4$ , neutralized with  $NH_3$ , 2 to 4 mols. of KCN for 1 mol. of Mo is added and the mixt. is heated to 20°.  $Mo^{VI}$  is ppted with  $BaCl_2$ , the ppt. dissolved in HCl, and  $Mo^{VII}$  is detd. stannometrically.  $Mo^{IV}$  is first oxidized with  $HCl + HNO_3$  to  $Mo^{VI}$  and then analyzed, as above. Prepr. of hydroxy cyanides: 100 g.  $NH_4$  molybdate, dissolved in 100 cc. HCl, reduced with 17 g.  $NH_3$ ; HCl and the resulting  $Mo(OH)_4$ , treated with 200 g. KCN and 30 g. KOH, yields 40 g.  $K_2[Mo(CN)_4(OH)_4] \cdot 6H_2O$ . The Na salt is prep'd. in a similar manner, except that it is not pptd. with NaOH, but with EtOH.  $K_2[Mo(CN)_4(OH)_4] \cdot 2H_2O$  is prep'd. by addn. of 4 mols. of KCN to a concd. soln. of the hydroxy cyanide, satn. with  $Cl^-$ , neutralization with AcOH and pptn. with EtOH.  $Mo(OH)_4$  darkens when treated with KOH in a  $H_2$  atm., and the filtrate contains much  $Mo^{VII}$ . The black Mo hydroxide is an impure hydroxide of  $Mo^{IV}$ . J. WIRKUS

*Quadrivalent molybdenum. II. Hydrolysis of complex cyanides of the type  $\text{Na}_2[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_4]$ . A hydroxide of quadrivalent molybdenum.* W. F. Jakob and C. Michalewicz. *Kochijs Chem.* 12, 570-589(587 R in English) (1923); *cf.* C. I. 26, 2021. The hydrolysis of red Mo hydroxycyanides proceeds in two steps and is influenced by H ions. In pure H<sub>2</sub>O only blue products of the hydrolysis are obtained, *viz.*  $\text{Na}_2[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , blue, strongly double refracting needles, from a soln. of 10 g. of the red  $\text{Na}_2[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_4] \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (I) in 150 g. H<sub>2</sub>O with 730 cc. 10%  $\text{K}_2[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_4]$  results from the neutralization of the red  $\text{K}_2[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_4] \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (II) with CO<sub>2</sub>, AcOH or NH<sub>4</sub>OAc. *Cd salt.*  $[\text{Cd}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_4]$ , blue-purple, from neutralization of I with a 1% soln. of AcOH and addn. of CdCl<sub>2</sub>. *Ammno Cd salt.*  $[\text{Cd}(\text{NH}_3)_6][\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_4]$ , purple crystals, insol. in H<sub>2</sub>O, sol. with blue color in conc. NH<sub>3</sub>, from the interaction of the red alkali salts and an NH<sub>3</sub> soln. of CdCl<sub>2</sub> in presence of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl. It is decomposed by hot Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> soln. with evolution of NH<sub>3</sub> and formation of CdCO<sub>3</sub>. *Mn salt.*  $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_4$ , blue purple crystals, from neutralization of I and addn. of MnCl<sub>2</sub>. *Ammno Mn salt.* purple ppt.,  $[\text{Mn}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , from the addn. of MnCl<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> to the nearly neutralized soln. of II. In the presence of larger amt. of NH<sub>3</sub>, another salt, violet in NH<sub>3</sub>, is formed:  $[\text{Mn}(\text{NH}_3)_6(\text{NH}_4)]\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The solns. of I and II become green on addn. of even the weakest acids, especially if heated, whereby gels are formed contg. less CN than the original salts. II does not become blue on keeping over solid KOH or CaCl<sub>2</sub>, but does so in the presence of moisture or acidic vapors. I is more readily decompd. than II. The bimetallic salts are more effectively hydrolyzed only in the presence of H ions:  $[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_4]^{2-} + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Mo}(\text{CN})_3(\text{OH})_2$  (III) + 2HCN. III, a dark-green gel, shows no acidic properties. It is peptized by the action of bases and, being unstable, it is converted irreversibly into Mo(OH)<sub>4</sub>. The latter

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can be prepd. also by pptn. with alkali from the product of reaction of I or II with concd. HCl. The gel is red-brown in transmitted, green-brown in reflected light, and is oxidized by air in the presence of alkalies. Burned with NH<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, EtOH and Et<sub>2</sub>O it shows the compnd. Mo(OH)<sub>3</sub>. It is readily sol. in concd. acids; the solns. are red to brown-purple. Its acid solns. have a weaker reducing power than similar solns. of Mo<sup>5+</sup> or Mo<sup>6+</sup> compds. The potential of a Pt electrode in acid solns. is pos.;  $E = 0.27$  v. A jump corresponding to the intermediate transition of Mo<sup>5+</sup> into Mo<sup>6+</sup> during the KMnO<sub>4</sub> titration of Mo<sup>5+</sup> solns. could not be observed, and hence it appears that the compnd. is oxidized directly to Mo<sup>6+</sup>. J. Wierckx

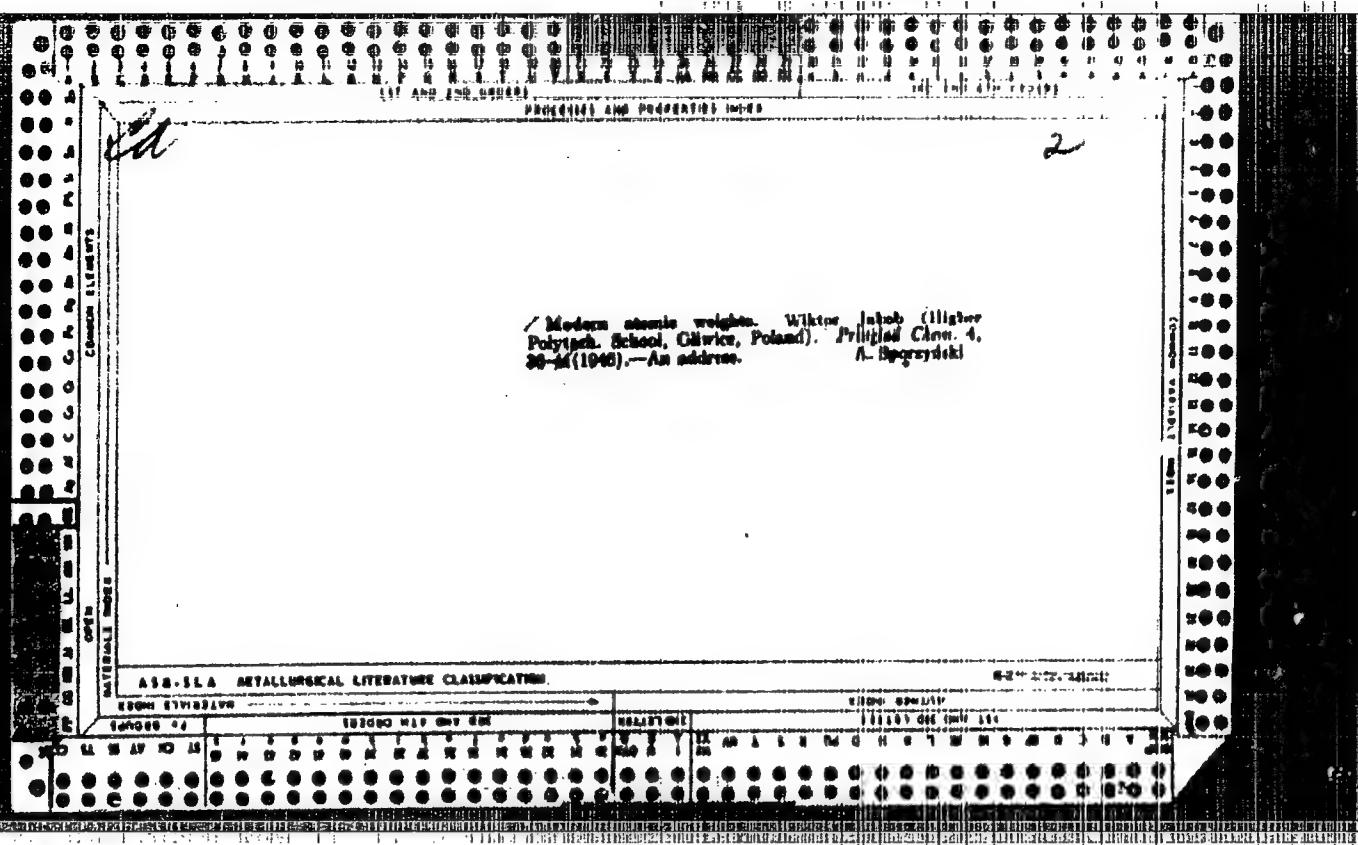
The influence of complex formation on the attainment of equilibrium in some oxidation-reduction systems. Wiktor F. Jaskó and Mieczysław R. Ruzicka. *Chem. Ind.* 26, 101 (1943) (in Polish). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 8, 50 (1943) (in English). Solns of  $\text{H}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot \text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_6$  (I) were percolated into weighed quantities of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot \text{MoO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (II) and equal potentials measured in a stream of  $\text{O}_2$ . The  $\mu_{\text{H}}$  was maintained const ( $\pm 0.01$ ) with a large excess of acetate buffer. The stream of  $\text{O}_2$  showed no change in acidity of the soln. Buffer mixts of the same acidity had no noticeable effect on the oxidation-reduction potentials. The curves obtained were characteristic for all oxidation-reduction systems showing the Nernst law except at low acidity, where more complicated phenomena are taking place and the curve deviates from a logarithmic form. The pure complex II imparted a high potential to the indifferent electrode, but with increasing concns of Mo the potentials rapidly increased in the direction of the noble potentials. The anions of the complex II function as an active reducing agent. The Mo and H ions play the role of oxidizing agents toward them. A considerable sensitivity of the electrode toward small addls of Mo to weakly acidified solns of II may indicate a slight hydrolysis of the oxidation-reduction complex and liberation of Mo and ions. To prep. II dissolve 11 g  $\text{NH}_4$  molybdate in 10 cc  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  contg 3 ev 50% AcOH, add to 2 g hydrazine sulfate in 10 cc  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , heat until the evolution of  $\text{N}_2$  ceases, add to the hot soln 2 g  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , filter cool to 40°, treat with 2 g  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , after 48 hrs. lecavt the dark blue crystals from the slurry, washed with 30, 50, and 90%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and with ether, and dry in air. 1.5 g (mpd) by crystg the coni form from weak  $\text{NH}_4$  solns.  $\text{[NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_10\text{]}_2$  (III) was precip from partially reduced  $\text{MoO}_3$  soln of acidity giving normal potentials as dark blue crystals. The crystals form in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  soln which on slight rehydrolyz change through green to a light brown.

A  
Contemporary inorganic chemistry and the related  
sciences. W. F. Jahnke. *Kernsids Chem.* 19, (4) 61  
(1969). --Critical review. M. W. Wheland

450-114 METALLURICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RECORDED AND INDEXED BY [initials]

Quadrivalent molybdenum. III. Oxychloromolyb-  
dous acid. Stability of acid solutions of quadrivalent  
molybdenum. W. F. Jakob and L. Cyrus-Sobolewski.  
*Reagnt. Chem.* 19, 110-113 (1939); *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 62, 5688.  
 $K_2Mo(CN)_4(OH)_4$ , heated with dil. HCl yields  $Mo(CN)_4(OH)_2$ , which is boiled under reflux of  $H_2O_2$  with concd  
HCl. The soln. is cooled, in  $vacuo$  to a syrup, which is  
extd. with  $Et_2O$ . This dissolves  $H_2Mo(OH)_6Cl_2$ , leaving  
 $P_2MoCl_7$  in the *aq.* layer, from which a violet oil sepr.  
yielding solid  $MoCl_3(OH)_3H_2O$  ( $\beta$ ) when dried. Solns  
of I are violet, yield a brown ppt. with *aq.*  $NH_3$ , and do  
not change color with  $CNS^-$  or  $MoO_4^{2-}$ . IV. Decomposi-  
tion of octacyanomolybdate acid. Dicyan acids. Ibid.  
151-5.— $K_2Mo(CN)_8$  boiled with 3%  $H_2SO_4$  yields  $HCN$   
and  $Mo(CN)_4(OH)_2$  ( $\alpha$ ), oxidized by  $H_2O_2$  to  $MoCl_3(OH)_3H_2O$ . H. C. P. A.



Coordination number two in free complex ions. W. J. Blaschke and Z. L. Lukáč (U.S.Z., 1964, 1, 102). Recd. Chem.-Phys. 1962, 13, 162 (German summary). — KfK [WCN]<sub>2</sub>R]<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O and M[bf<sub>2</sub>(CN)<sub>2</sub>R]<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O, in which M is Cd or Mn, and R is H<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>3</sub>, or NH<sub>4</sub> were prepared. The NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub> compds. are particularly stable. They sep. as lev. red crystals from eq. solns. Conductometric measurements on eq. complexes of the type [L]<sub>2</sub>[M(CN)<sub>2</sub>R]<sub>4</sub> indicate that the coordinated groups H<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>3</sub>, and NH<sub>4</sub> are a part of the free sep. ions [M(CN)<sub>2</sub>R]<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and [W(CN)<sub>2</sub>R]<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>. The eq. valns. of these are stable in the dark, and are hydrolyzed in light to [M(CN)<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup> and [W(CN)<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup>. Michael Peltz

Distr: 4E2c

/ Photocchemical reactions of octacyanide of molybdenum (IV). Zbigniew Jukab and Wiktor Jakob (Univ. Krakow, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Uczel. Krakowskiej, Ser. Nauk. Mat.-Fiz.*, No. 2, 40-60 (1958) (English summary).— $K_2Mo(CN)_8$  (I) was prep. by the modified method of W. Jakob and Turkiewicz (C.A. 26, 2484a). The procedure is: Reduce  $MoO_3$  with excess hydrosulfide sulfate (II) in hot concd. HCl (1.5 ml./g.  $MoO_3$ ), filter the red-brown soln., dil. with large amt. of  $H_2O$ , ppt.  $Mo(OH)_3$  with a small excess  $NH_3$ , wash, filter, add 2.5 molen KCN per 1 mole Mo, heat, and add 0.25 mole KOH, evap.  $H_2O$  *in vacuo*; when blue crystals appear add further small portions of KOH, cool, and filter the red-brown  $K_2Mo(CN)_8 \cdot (OH)_2$  (III); expose the green filtrate to light, filter, and combine the 2 portions of III. Add 1 mole III to 1 l. 3N KCN, sat. with  $CO_2$  with vigorous shaking, when yellow or brown color appears, neutralize with concd.  $AcOH$  passing a stream of air through the soln., evap. *in vacuo*, filter, and wash the resulting I twice with 50% and twice with 90% EtOH. Yellow I (5 g. 1.2H<sub>2</sub>O in 1.6 l.  $H_2O$ ), exposed to daylight at 14-17°, became orange, red, and violet. In all cases only III was isolated, contrary to Collenberg (C.A. 18, 3323). After 45 min. the red color intensity reached a max., and upon interruption of exposure yellow I was regenerated. Violet solns. afforded either III.8H<sub>2</sub>O (upon KOH addn., or violet  $Cd(NH_3)_4Mo(CN)_8(OH)_2$  upon Cd<sup>++</sup>,  $NH_4Cl$ , and  $NH_3$  addns. (C.A. 27, 8089). No photolysis was detected at 40° and above. From unirradiated I, cryst. sparingly sol., yellow  $Cd_2Mo(CN)_8 \cdot 8H_2O$ , yellow  $Mn_2Mo(CN)_8 \cdot 8H_2O$ , and dark-yellow  $Tl_2Mo(CN)_8$  were obtained. To 1.5 l. eq. soln., contg. 5 g. 1.2H<sub>2</sub>O and 80 ml. 2N  $NH_3$ , irradiated to brown-red (30 ml. 0.1N  $CdNO_3$  was added; cryst. red  $Cd_2Mo(CN)_8(NH_3)_4H_2O$ ) was filtered

REF ID: A6512

POLAND/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35675

Author : Jakob Wiktor, Ogorzalek Maria

Inst : -

Title : The Nature of Peroxidation Bridges in Binuclear Cobalt-Ammines.

Orig Pub : Roczn. Chem., 1956, 30, No 4, 1055-1066

Abstract : The decomposition process of I in an alkali medium has been investigated in order to explain the structure of the complex  $\left[\text{Co}_2\text{O}_2(\text{NH}_3)_{10}\right]^{75+}$  (I). The reaction between the solid phase  $\left[\text{Co}_2\text{O}_2(\text{NH}_3)_{10}\right](\text{NO}_3)_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  and a  $\text{HNO}_3$  solution has also been studied. This reaction proceeds according to the composite equation:  $6 \left[\text{Co}_2\text{O}_2(\text{NH}_3)_{10}\right]^{75+} + 10\text{H}_3\text{O} = 2\text{I} + 8 \left[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{H}_2\text{O}\right]^{3+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3/2 \text{O}_2$ .

Card 1/2



Card 2/2

JAKOB, Wiktor; SAMOTUS-KOSINSKA, Alina; STASICKA, Zofia

On investigations of the photochemical reactions of octacyano-molybdates (IV) and octacyano-tungstates (IV). Rocznik chemii  
36 no.1:165-167 '62.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Jagellonian University,  
Krakow.

JAKOB, Wiktor; JAKOB, Zbigniew [deceased]

Investigations of the photochemical reactions of octacyanomolybdates (IV) and octacyanotungstates (IV). Pts. 1-2. Rocznik chemii 36 no.4: 593-609 '62.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Jagellonian University,  
Krakow.

JAKOB, Wiktor, prof. dr

Dr. Jan Zygmunt Robel; obituary. Wiad chem 17 no.6:321-324  
Je '63.

1. Kierownik Zakladu Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow.

Dr. A. W. Lunn, Ph.D., Chemistry, R&D, Research Triangle

Instrumental Analysis Department, Battelle Seattle Research Center

U. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Cornell University,  
Ithaca, NY.

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INORGANIC Chem

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

SA JAKOB, Z. I.

Theory of acidimetric analysis. Z. I. Jakob (ed.),  
Poland). Bull. intern. Acad. polon. sci., Class sci. mat. et  
nauk, Ser. A, 1950, 70-80 (in English). Roller's equations  
(C. A. 36, N273) for errors in acidimeter are modified to the  
form  $E = 100\sqrt{K/C_0} (10^{A_{\text{pH}}} - 10^{-A_{\text{pH}}})$  and  $A_{\text{pH}} = P_e - P_i + \Sigma_a$ , in which  $E$  = % pH uncertainty error,  $K$  = const.  
in the titrated soln.,  $C_0$  = final concn. of the product  
of titration,  $P_e$  = acidity indicated by the indicator,  $P_i$  =  
stoichiometric acidity after titration,  $\Sigma_a$  = sum of empirical  
corrections for salt and colloidal effects on the indicator and  
the uncertainty in detecting the color change. J. B. H.

CA 445 2, 2

Errors in acidimetry and alkalimetry Zbigniew L.  
Jakub (Higher Polytech School, Gliwice, Poland) Ibid  
*J. Analyt. Chem.* 4, 305-10 (1950) An address A. S.

JAR, SIS, Z.

JAVCEVIC, ... Field of antenna for directing ultra short wave communications. p. 108.

Vol. 9, no. 10/11, 195

ELIMINATORIC/R.

TECHNOLOGY

Zagreb, Yugoslavia

See: West European acquisitions, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 195

JAKOBCZYK, F., (Lublin)

On certain properties of the functions  $\lambda_g(m)$  and  $L_g(m)$  and their application to the study of periodicity of the series  $\{g^n\} \bmod m^k$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ). Annales pol. math. 9 no.1:1-24 '60.

(EBAI 10:9/10)

(Numbers, Theory of) (Functions) (Series)

8/274/63/000/002/007/019  
A055/A126

AUTHORS: Martyniuk-Lewko, Sergiusz, Jakóbozyk, Mieczysław

TITLE: Time-sweep generator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Radiotekhnika i Elektronika i Elektrosvyaz', no. 2, 1963,  
63, 2A385 P (Polish pat., ol. 21 o, 28/02, no. 44342, April 10,  
1961)

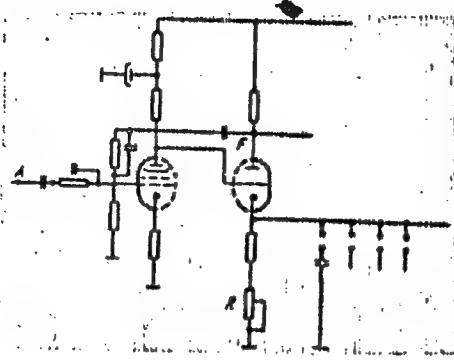
TEXT: The object of the patent is a horizontal sweep generator circuit  
for oscilloscopes (see Fig.), consisting of a pentode preamplifier and an output  
stage with anode-cathode load, with strong positive feedback. The cathode load  
of the output stage is shunted by a capacitor, whose value varies depending on  
the position of the range-switch; a continuous frequency-control is obtained by  
means of the variable resistance R in the output stage cathode. The synchroni-  
zation signal is applied to the terminal A.

Card 1/2

Time-sweep generator

S/274/63/000/002/007/019

Figure



I.Z.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

JAKUBOWSKI, B.  
Second, given names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: not given

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryna, Vol XVII, No 5, June 1961, p 338.

Data: "Increased Control of Trichinellosis."

JAKOBIEC, M.

Diagnostic difficulties and therapeutic results of streptomycin  
in adrenal cortex insufficiency. Polski tygod. lek. 7 no.1-2:34-  
38 7 Jan 1952,  
(CLML 22:2)

1. Of the First Clinic of Internal Diseases (Head--Prof. Leon  
Tochowicz, M. D.) of Krakow Medical Academy.

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A case of typhoid fever bacilli carrier treated by chloromycetin.  
Polski tygod. lek. 7 no.3-4:88-89 21 Jan 1952. (GIML 22:2)

1. Of the First Clinic of Internal Diseases (Head--Prof. L. T. Tochowicz, M. D.) of Krakow Medical Academy.

JAKOBIEC, M.

Psychoneurosis as a cause of somatic emanation. Polski tygod. lek.  
8 no.10:382-385 9 Mar 1953. (GIML 24:5)

1. Of the First Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. Leon Tochowicz, M.D.) of  
Krakow Medical Academy.

JAKOBIEC, Mieczyslaw; KRAUSS-ZAKI, Janina

Treatment of parenchymatous jaundice with BAL. Polski tygod. lek.  
9 no.26:812-814 26 June 54.

1. X I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Krakowie, kierownik:  
prof. dr Leon Tochowicz.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, therapy,  
dimercaprol)

(DIMERCAPROL, therapeutic use,  
hepatitis, infect.)

JAKOBIEC, Mieczyslaw

Inflammatory diseases of the kidneys and their treatment with  
systemic antibodies. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 26 no.3:347-  
358 1956.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik:  
prof. dr. med. L. Tochowicz, Krakow, I Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych  
A.M. Kopernika 17.

(GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, therapy,  
urinary antibodies (Pol))

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,  
urinary antibodies, ther. of glomerulonephritis (Pol))

(URINE,  
antibodies, ther. of glomerulonephritis (Pol))

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

*/Preparation of 2-aminophenoxide. Based on P. J. Smith, K. T. Borch, J. Lekulek, and J. C. Pollock, U.S. Patent 3,600,000, 1971.*

*Reaction: Reagents: 20 g. 35% HBr, 10 g. 35% HNO<sub>2</sub>, 10 ml. acetonitrile to prep 3-aminophenoxide (I) from hydroquinone-  
aldehyde (3, II) and bromine (III). (Litche and Bruckman, U.S.  
2,330,792 (1943), 35, 6270). A tan-brown mass was ob-  
tained instead of I, presumably because, in the absence of  
water, II did not dehydrate to react with III. The syn-  
thesis was modified as follows: 34.8 ml. Br was added during  
3 hrs., with stirring to 30 g. parabromobenzoic acid and 120 ml.  
water, with the temp. kept at 33-35°; the colorless mixt.  
treated with 30 g. (III) and stirring continued 1 hr. at 73-  
89°; neutralization with 50% NaOH (about 130 ml.), to  
litmus at 35°; extn. with five 10-ml. portions of Et<sub>2</sub>O, drying  
with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, and distn. at 15 mm., gave 3g. 10 g. (60%) pure  
I, b.p. 90°.*

*Janice R. Spener*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency: Director's Staff, 1970

SC: Fact, Atomic, Scientific, Information, Office, Director, 1970.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

C4 ✓ Utilization of sulfate turpentine for the preparation of medicinal products. B. Bobrański, T. Jakóbicek, and J. Pomorski (Zakład Chem. Farm. A.S.C., Wrocław). *Acta Polon. Pharm.*, 12, 91-6 (1955).—By fractional distn. of sulfate turpentine, a waste product of the cellulose industry, the sample yielded approx. 40% pinene; b. 151-60°, of sufficient purity to be used for camphor and terpene hydrate synthesis.  
L. J. Plotzowski

(2)

A novel synthesis of bisethabromide of methylbis(dimethylaminoethyl)amine. H. Bobrowski, T. Jakubinska and D. Prelicz (Int. Pharm. Chem., Wroclaw, Poland). *Acta Polon. Pharm.* 12, 105-7 (1955) (Engl. summary); cf. *C.A.* 46, 8961.  $(HOCH_2CH_2)_2NH$  (83.0 g.) mixed with 460 ml. HBr (d. 1.473) is distd. through a 30 cm. Widmer column until 120 ml. distillate is collected. The mixt. is refluxed 1 hr., 165 ml. distd. off, again refluxed 3-4 hrs., 106 ml. distd. off, and the residue cooled and crystd. by adding 75 ml. AcOMe to give 102-10 g. crude  $NH(CH_2CH_2Br)_2HBr$  (I). I (30 g.), 10 g. 92% HCOOH, and 20 ml. 35% HCHO heated 1.5-2 hrs. yields on evapn. in vacuo 31 g. crude  $MeN(CH_2CH_2Br)_2$  (II), m. 147° (from AcOH-Pt<sub>2</sub>O), II (3.20 g.), 2.5 g. Et<sub>3</sub>Me<sub>2</sub>N, and 35 ml. abs. EtOH heated 3 hrs. yield after evapn. and addn. of 80-100 ml. abs. Et<sub>2</sub>O 3.6 g. of  $MeN(CH_2CH_2NMe_2)Et_2Br$ . R. Dowbenko

BOBRANSKI, B.; JAKOBIEC, T.; PRELICZ, D.

New neurotropic barbituric acid derivatives. Acta Poloniae  
pharm. 12 no.4:237-240 1955.

1. Z Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczonej PAN im.  
L.Hirschfelda. Z Zakadu Chemii Farmaceutycznej oraz II Kliniki  
Chorob Wewnetrznych we Wrocławiu.  
(BARBITURATES,  
pharmacol. of several barbituric acid deriv.)

Category : POLAND  
Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G  
Pub. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432  
Author : Bobranski, B.; Jakobiec, T.; Prelicz, D.  
Institut. : -  
Title : On the Action of Iodine on 5,5-Diallylbarbituric Acid  
Orig. Pub. : Roczn. chem., 1956, 30, No 2, 483-492  
Abstract : In continuation of the work begun earlier (see report I, Ref Zhur-Khim, 1957, 19216), the structure of the product which is formed under the action of  $I_2$  in the absence of HI on 5,5-diallylbarbituric acid (I), both in an acid and in an alkaline medium, was examined. The product obtained differed in composition from the earlier-prepared I under the action of  $I_2$  on I in a weak alkaline medium (Bouguault, J., Guillou, J., C. r. Acad. sci., 1931, 193, 463),

Card: 1/9

G - 60

Library  
Category :

G

Mo. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432

Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract cont'd. : of HIO on 5-allyl-5-( $\beta$ -oxy- $\gamma$ -iodopropyl)-barbituric acid (III). During the reduction of II with Zn powder, I is again recovered. The structure of II is also confirmed by the fact the HIO converts 5-allyl-5-( $\beta$ -oxypropyl)-barbituric acid (IV) into (V), and 5-acetonyl-5-



Card: 3/9

G - 61

Category :

G

Jg. Jour : Ref Zaur - Khim., No 5, 1959,

No. 15432

Author :

Institut. :

Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract  
cont'd.

: is dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol; an aqueous solution of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  is added, and 12 g. of II is obtained, m.p.  $215-218^\circ$  (decomposition; from alcohol). Analogous results are obtained by conducting the reaction at different values of pH > 7. 3.5 g. of III, 100 ml. of water, 20 ml. of 10%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 0.72 g. of  $\text{KIO}_3$  are heated to  $80^\circ$ , 1.1 g. of KI in 20 ml. of water are added, and 3.5 g. of II is obtained, m.p.  $214-216^\circ$  (from aqueous alcohol).

Card:

5/9

G - 62

Country :	G
Category :	
Abs. Jour :	Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432
Author :	
Institut. :	
Title :	
Orig. Int. :	
Abstract cont'd.	: 1 g. of II, 100 ml. of water and 1 g. of Zn powder are boiled for two hours, and 0.3 g. of I is separated out from the filtrate. 1.8 g. of KI and 0.72 g. of KIO <sub>3</sub> in 30 ml. of water are added to 2.3 g. of IV and 1 g. of KI in 5 ml. of hot water and 2 ml. of 16% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> at 80°, washed with Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> solution after about 12 hours, and 2.5 g. of V is obtained, m.p. 210.5-211° (decomposition; from alcohol). 2.2 g. of IV, 0.75 g. of KIO <sub>3</sub> , 2 ml. of 16%
Card:	6/9

G

Country :  
Category :

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432

Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract cont'd. :  $H_2SO_4$  and 10 ml. of water are heated to  $80^\circ$ , 1.1 g. of KI in 20 ml. of water are added, 2.2 g. of V is obtained, m.p.  $211-212^\circ$  (decomposition; from water). 11 g. of VI, 3.6 g. of  $KIO_3$ , 200 ml. of water and 50 ml. of 10%  $H_2SO_4$  are heated to  $80^\circ$ , 5.5 g. of KI in 70 ml. of water are added, and after 24 hours 12 g. of VII are obtained, m.p.  $211-212^\circ$  (decomposition; from water); 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m.p.  $230-232^\circ$ . 6 g. of VII in 250 ml. of 10%  $H_2SO_4$  are

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7/9

G - 63

G - 64

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SECRET INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 10-10-01 BY SP2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

JAKOBIEC, TADEUSZ

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2

Re: [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] - [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] - [REDACTED] - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

JAKUBEC, T.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19217

Author : Bobranski B., Jakobiec T., Prolicz D.

Inst : Inst. of Pharmaceutical Chem., Acad. of Sci. Warsaw. Inst. of Immunology & Experimental Therap., Warsaw

Title : Action of Iodine on 5-isopropyl-5-allylbarbituric acid. Therapeutic Preliminary Results. Inst. of Immunology & Experimental Therap., Warsaw

Orig Pub: Roczn. Chem., 1956, 30, No 1, 165-174.

Abstract: In quest of nontoxic preparations, having an effect on the nervous system, the reaction of iodine with 5 iso-propyl-5-allylbarbituric acid (I) was studied. As a result 5-isopropyl 5-( $\beta$ -hydroxy- $\gamma$ -iodopropyl)-barbituric acid (II) is formed. Structure II is confirmed: 1) by oxidation with  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  in an acid medium with the formation of 5-isopropyl-5-( $\gamma$ -acetononyl)-barbituric acid (III); 2) Regeneration of I by boiling II with water and Zn-dust. III when boiled with water and Zn-dust is transformed into 5-isopropyl-5-acetonylbarbituric acid.

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POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19217

$H_2SO_4$  is acidified with  $H_2Cr_2O_7$  in 40 cc water (heating on a water bath 15 min.), and obtained are 4.5 g. III, m.p. 200-201° (dec.; from alc.); 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, does not melt up to 300°. 1/5 g. I is dissolved in 25 g. conc.  $H_2SO_4$ , after 15 min. it is poured into water, and obtained are 5 g. V, m.p. 188-190° (from alc.); benzoyl derivative, m.p. 173-175° (from ethylacetate); acetyl derivative, m.p. 144-145° (from benzene). 1/2 g. III is boiled 2.5 hours with 2 g. Zn-dust and 100 cc water and obtained are 0.5 g. IV, m.p. 259-261°; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, decomp. p. 260°. 0.3 g. V is oxidized in the same way as II, and is obtained 0.3 g. IV.

Card : 3/3

W A Kolic, I.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19216.

Author : Bobranski B., Jakobina T., Prolicz D.

Inst :

Title : Action of Iodine on 5,5-diallylbarbituric Acid. I;

Orig Pub: Roczn. Chom., 1956, 30, No 1, 175-184.

Abstract: At the action of iodine on 5,5-diallylbarbituric acid (I) in an acidic medium even with a surplus of iodine 5-allyl-5-( $\beta$ -hydroxy- $\gamma$ -iodopropyl)-barbituric acid only (II) is obtained. Only in the presence of a surplus of  $KIO_3$  is the compound  $C_{10}H_{12}O_4N_2J_2$  (III) obtained. The structure of II is determined: 1) by oxidation with  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  in acidulous media with the formation of 5-allyl-5-( $\beta$ -io-deacetyl)-barbituric acid (IV); 2) the reduction of II by boiling with water and Zn-dust with the formation of I; in analogical conditions IV yields 5-allyl-

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2. Sino-Soviet relations have been strained by the  
discrepancy between the principles of socialism and the Chinese  
and Soviet political systems. "Khrushchev's policy, which, in effect, was to  
decouple the economy from the Party and the state, was unacceptable to Mao,"  
according to the document.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001**

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2

and the problem, a new field of research. Problem: What is the best way to teach reading? The answer is not simple, but it is clear that the best way to teach reading is to teach children how to read. This is a complex task, but it can be done. It requires a good teacher, a good curriculum, and a good environment. It also requires a good attitude, a good spirit, and a good heart.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

Country : POLAND

Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Ganglionic Blocking Agents.

V

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27769

Author : Bobranski, Boguslaw; Jakobiec, Tadeusz; Prulicz,  
Danuta

Inst : -

Title : On New Chemical Compounds which Block the Activity  
of Autonomous Nerve Ganglia.

Orig Pub: Dissert. pharmc. PiN, 1956, 8, No 4, 249-255

Abstract: Bis-quaternary nitrogenous bases of the type of pendiomide are obtained by means of heating of methyl-bis (beta-bromoethyl)-amine with tertiary amines. Compounds which contain diethylmethyl-amine, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylmorpholine and

Card : 1/2

V-24

JAKOBIEC, T.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: ROCZNIKI CHEMII, Vol. 31, No. 2, 1957

JOKOBIEC, T. New derivatives of barbituric acid. p. 559

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol 8, No. 4  
April 1959, Unclass

JAKOBIEC, Tadeusz, dr.

Syntheses of new derivatives of pentaerythrite with expected central activity. Wiad chem 16 no.5:336-339 My '62.

1. Zaklad Farmakologii, Akademia Medyczna, Wroclaw.

JAKOBIEC, Tadeusz

Synthesis of new ester derivatives of monobenzalpentaerythritol  
and pentaerythritol. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 12 no.2:252-268  
'64.

1. Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Wroclaw.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2

JAKOBKIEWICZ, J.

Progress in plague control. Polski tygod. lek, 6 no.20:682-686  
14 May 1951.  
(CIML 21:1)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

JELLINEK, Janusz; JĘBUŁSKA, Janina; KUDŁĘCKA, Józefaj; JAKUBKIEWICZ,  
Julia; ZARZYCKA, Zofia; CZARKOWSKA-PŁOCZYNSKA, Halina.

An epidemic of pharyngitis caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes*  
type 12. Przegl. epidemiol. 19 no.1:83-86 165

1. Z Zakładu Bakteriologii Państwowego Zakładu Higieny, Stacji  
Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej dla m. st. Warszawy i Powiatów;  
Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej Warszawa-Ochota.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.; JAKOBOVA, Arna, inz.

Methods of corrosion measurement of the glued metal joints.  
Sbornik skol ban 8 no.3:321-327 '62.

1. Odborný asistent katedry nauky o kovoch, Vysočka škola banská,  
Ostrava (for Jakob).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2

1. Director of Defense Nuclear Test Site, P.O. Box, Portales, NM, USA.  
2. Director of Defense Nuclear Test Site, P.O. Box, Portales, NM, USA.

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1-6-2-9-65 ENP(w)/ENA(d)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(z)/ENP(b) MJW/JD  
CZ/0032/014/014/012/0918/0928  
ADMISSION NR: APSC19909

AUTHOR: Prakas, T. (Engineer); Poldyank, V. (Engineer); Yudin, A. (Engineer) ;  
SUBJEC<sup>T</sup>: 1511-15125, 15123, and 15225

AUTHOR: Finn, T. M.  
Title: A. (Engineer)  
Jalobore, A. (Engineer)  
Serials 15110, 15111, 15123, and 15125

Heat resistance of Czech boiler steels 15Mn, 15MnMo, 15MnV

DATE: Heat resistance of various materials  
12-1964, 91B-928

Report of Astrofizrenetki, v. 14, no. 12, 1964, 915-920  
on metal test, ferritic steel, passalitic

15225 alloy steel, metal creep, metal test, tensile strength, 15111 steel, 15112 steel, 15225

<sup>10</sup> See also the discussion of the relationship between the two concepts in the section on "The Concept of 'Cultural Capital'".

Tests of confidence in the average CFSRIP tests of the Cr-Ho- $\gamma$  type. The results of the Cr-Ho- $\gamma$  type. The

19. The following table shows the number of men and women in each age group.

— 10 —

Figure 1. A schematic model of the CMBR source.

WZUG, Ostrowitz (Neutitschein), Haus

REGULACJA: Wykazany został metalurgiczny, WIG, obrotowy typ.

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